

the same concerns that the rest of us had. While he was the good soldier all the way to the end, I know he gave the administration Dutch uncle advice as to what they should be doing.

I remember sitting in the Cabinet Room of the White House when President Clinton had a group of us down to talk about what we needed to do to get trade authority, to get fast track. All of us were being appropriately respectful of the President, as you are in that kind of circumstance. All of us were trying to put forward our opinions in as tender and gingerly expressed a way as we could because we were with the President. Pat Moynihan sat at the President's left and the President said: "What do we need to do to get trade authority passed?"

He said: "Sir, you need to get more Democrats."

That warmed my heart. The Republicans were in favor of fast track. We didn't want to say it. And Pat Moynihan summarized it: "Sir, you need to get more Democrats."

The President looked at him and said: "Pat, you are absolutely right. How do we do that?"

Then they had a very candid discussion.

He was not overly awed by anyone, regardless—with respect to their position. But he was always awed by any human being who had something to tell him. His attitude was that he could learn from anyone.

His health was not the best. His passing is not unexpected. But this is a time for us to rejoice in the opportunity of having known him, having worked with him in this body and having been blessed by his intellect, his humor, his humility, and his great understanding. We shall miss him, and we express our great condolence to his wife Liz and to all of the members of his family.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COLEMAN). The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I am glad I had the opportunity to hear the Senator from Utah talk about our friend Pat Moynihan because in 1969 the Senator from Utah and I had different jobs. I was working for Bryce Harlow in the White House and he was working for Secretary Volpe, both of us in the Nixon administration.

One of the things I think many people will look at, about the Nixon administration, is what an extraordinarily diverse group of individuals the President was able to attract. The Senator from Utah and I were young persons. I am not talking about us at that time. But I am talking about Henry Kissinger and Arthur Burns and Bryce Harlow and foremost among them was Pat Moynihan.

Particularly when we look at a Washington, DC, where so many issues are so divisive and so partisan—and there was a lot of partisanship back then. Look back at 1969. Here was Pat Moynihan, a Harvard professor, Kennedy

Democrat, who became the Republican President's domestic policy adviser. He was an extraordinary person. He was, as the Senator from Utah pointed out, a man who could see a long distance.

In the 1960s he coined the phrase "benign neglect," when he talked about the breakdown of the American family and the effect it might have on African-American families. He was courageous enough to talk about that. He predicted at that time that if the rate of breakdown of families that was then occurring among African-American families were to occur among all families, it would be a catastrophe for America. That percentage has long since passed. Pat Moynihan was willing to talk about it.

He was a great teacher. He attracted into the White House at that time a cadre of young Moynihan devotees who are still around today—for example, Checker Finn, a young Harvard graduate who is a leading education expert; and Chris DeMuth, who has had a distinguished career here. All of those young people were attracted by his intellect and his sense of public service.

He had an ability even then to be a person who crossed party lines. He was one of the old Democratic liberals such as Al Shanker—some of them are now called neoconservatives today—who saw our country in a very accurate and clear way.

He believed in America. He was an immigrant, a great immigrant, an Irish immigrant, with all the characteristics that we think of when we think of great Irish immigrants, but he was an American first. He was proud of where he came from but he was prouder of the country to which he came.

He loved politics. His favorite character was George Washington Plunkett, the boss of Tammany Hall. He wrote a forward for a book on Plunkett. Plunkett's favorite comment was:

I seen my opportunities and I took them.

He went to the United Nations where he pounded the desk. He went to India as Ambassador. He ran for the Senate. Think of this. He ran in 1976, a Republican from the then-disgraced Nixon administration. I know what that was like. I was in that administration. I had been a candidate myself in 1974—lost; and here was Pat Moynihan in New York State, a Democratic State, running for the Senate as a Democrat, able to be elected because of the respect people had for him.

I watched him during his whole career. When I was Education Secretary he came down and lectured me from this body because he wanted me to be more aggressive on standards. But he was always such a gentle person.

As I have gone along in life, I have especially appreciated people who are well known and famous who take time for people who are not so well known and famous. I can remember when my wife and I, in our early 30s—I was, she was younger—went to Harvard, to the John F. Kennedy School of Govern-

ment, where Pat had gone in the early 1970s. He was a famous man, a great professor, a former adviser to Presidents. Everyone knew him. No one knew us. But he saw us and he spent 45 minutes or an hour with us. He was a teacher and we were his students.

I am glad to be on the floor today to hear my friend from Utah speak of such a distinguished American. We need more Senators, more public leaders, with the breadth and the intellect and the understanding of American history that Pat Moynihan had. We need more who have the capacity to work across party lines, to solve tough problems such as Social Security, which he helped to solve, and to enjoy politics, to love George Washington Plunkett, and the rough and tumble of Tammany Hall politics, but at the same time, when the Nation's issues are foremost, to put them first.

So I rise today to salute a great American, a real patriot, and perhaps a person who most of us—Senators or students—will remember as a great teacher.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PASSAGE OF THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, today we passed the budget resolution 56 to 44. I want to end what has been a very productive week on this budget resolution—the debate and the vote earlier this afternoon—by congratulating the chairman of the Budget Committee, Senator NICKLES, for doing an outstanding job in terms of leadership, in terms of keeping this train moving on time, so that legislative process will be able to go forward in a timely way.

In addition, there are so many others to thank, but in particular I thank Senator JUDD GREGG from New Hampshire, who spent so much time on the floor debating the various amendments and supporting the budget resolution and its ultimate passage today.

In addition, on that committee, there are seven new Republican members. I thank them. The budget process is one that I had the opportunity to address first through that committee in my first 8 years in the Senate. I know it has been an eye-opening experience for them. They did a tremendous job in supporting their leader, their chairman in accomplishing this resolution passage today.

In addition—and it has been mentioned on the floor several times this afternoon since we voted on the bill—we have had a very cooperative spirit. People have been able to express their

opinions, to debate, to articulate their views as to what is appropriate to establish their priorities. But at the end of today—this afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock—I think we can all be proud, on both sides of the aisle, for developing a product that reflects that debate, that reflects the will of the Senate.

I congratulate Members on the other side of the aisle, the ranking member, Senator KENT CONRAD, the assistant Democratic leader, HARRY REID, and Minority Leader DASCHLE for their cooperation in moving this resolution to a conclusion today.

I thank the staffs. It has been done on the floor already today, but I thank the staffs, under the direction of Hazen Marshall and Mary Naylor, for their long hours and dedication to the process. We saw their participation here on the floor. And in addition to that time on the floor, they have spent many hours developing this budget, they and their staff. I thank them because without their hard work, their tremendous dedication, what we have accomplished today simply would not have been possible.

Today, we did accomplish a lot in passing this budget resolution. I say that because it was on the backdrop of last year, where we were unable even to bring a budget to the floor of the Senate. We were unable to ever see the conclusion that we saw today in this vote.

I understand—and we all understand—this is the first step, the next is the conference, and then the reconciliation. But what we have done today is to establish the framework for that legislative process. It has taken a lot of cooperation on both sides of the aisle.

The resolution today, in terms of the jobs and growth package, is, indeed, less than what I had preferred as we come forward. But the majority of people in this body did speak today. I do want to tell the Members on our side of the aisle that I will continue to work to achieve the growth in this resolution because I think it is important. In fact, it is incumbent upon us to address those jobs and growth issues to stimulate the economy, both in the short term, midterm, and long term.

Again, that process has just begun. The resolution today accomplishes a lot. I am not going to go through the various priorities that were placed, but it establishes fiscal discipline on the spending side. It does that through what we call pay-go and certain spending caps. But it is important the American people understand that what we have done is slowed that growth of spending, which is absolutely critical to do in this environment of deficits.

It strengthens and improves Medicare. That is our health care system and program for our seniors and our individuals with disabilities. It takes a major step forward to strengthen and improve that program so that we can better serve our seniors, so they will have more security in terms of their health in the future.

In terms of our national defense and homeland security needs, it sets those parameters to accommodate that necessary funding, as spelled out by the Budget Committee, by the priorities in the Senate, and the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States.

Fourthly, it increases funding for that much broader spectrum of education in an unprecedented way. It includes education K–12, IDEA—that is the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act—for title I, and then there is veterans health and an initiative that is important to this body, global HIV/AIDS.

But you wrap all that together and, most importantly, I think what we accomplished today is that we allow this legislative process to continue in an orderly, systematic way, to accomplish our responsibilities in this institution of the Senate.

We are on course to finish the conference report of this budget by April 11. The law says that we do it by April 15. I think, just as we have today, we will be able to pass that in advance, not just on time, but in advance a few days.

Again, I thank Chairman NICKLES for being so instrumental in this process.

#### TRIBUTE TO SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise with sadness on the word we heard this evening with regard to the death of one of our most notable former Members this afternoon.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan served in the Senate over a period from 1977 to 2001. But he served our country in so many different roles over the past half century, as we have heard through other tributes tonight. Rising from the depths of Hell's Kitchen in New York, he became one of America's true leading intellectuals whose foresight and whose ability brought to public attention a mass of critical issues long before others even realized these issues existed. From identifying the stresses and challenges of urban America to spearheading the reformation of Pennsylvania Avenue, from President Nixon's welfare reform plan to Y2K, from Soviet spying to bringing our national security state into the sunshine, Pat Moynihan was at the center of most of our public policy challenges in the last half of the 20th century.

Pat Moynihan, a confidant and essential aide to Presidents of both parties, came to Washington's attention in the early 1960s as a steward of President Kennedy's effort to bring Pennsylvania Avenue back to life. His ability brought him to President Nixon's Cabinet as head of the Domestic Policy Council, and he later became Ambassador to India and Gerald Ford's Ambassador to the United Nations, where he served so well defending the West against totalitarian regimes.

Elected to the Senate in a notable class, he quickly became a leading

voice on an extensive range of public policy. While the Senate recognized his ability as chairman of both the Finance Committee and the Environment and Public Works Committee, his contributions to our work were broad and deep.

For example, at a time when Social Security was reeling and near insolvency, Pat Moynihan stepped forward and, with Senator Dole, Alan Greenspan, and President Reagan, rescued the system for the benefit of millions of Americans. In that role, he bridged partisan differences and rose above petty politics to forge a successful solution that brought stability and security to that system. He did that conscious of the need to be responsible not only to the current recipients but to the future beneficiaries who at the time were not even born.

This spirit animated his observations and animated his work, not just on Social Security but other great domestic programs, such as Medicaid, Medicare, and welfare.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan served not only as a Senator from New York, he was one of our leading lights and innovative thinkers. He never hesitated to offer a timely observation, a useful insight, or a historical analogy that not only demonstrated his vast knowledge but was truly useful in analyzing the challenges ahead. His contributions to public policy and his influence in this Chamber will echo for decades to come.

Indeed, our condolences go out to his family and to loved ones, as well as to his many friends and former staff members. We are a better institution, and we are all better public servants for having known Pat Moynihan.

#### NAVY LIEUTENANT THOMAS MULLEN ADAMS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to pay tribute to another American—and another Californian—killed in the line of duty. His name: LT Thomas Mullen Adams, of La Mesa. He was only 27.

Yesterday, I spoke of LCpl Jose Gutierrez, a young immigrant from Guatemala who was struck down trying to liberate the Iraqi port city of Umm al Qasar. Corporal Gutierrez was an orphan who first settled in a homeless shelter in Hollywood, before being taken in by foster parents.

Lieutenant Adams, on the other hand, grew up in comfort, in the suburbs, as a member of a family that traces its roots directly to John Adams, one of America's most important Founding Fathers.

On the surface, there seems little in common with Corporal Gutierrez and Lieutenant Adams. But together, they embody the depth and breadth of America's Armed Forces—men and women from all walks of life, willing to give their lives to defend our freedoms.

Lieutenant Adams graduated from Grossmont High School in 1993 and the United States Naval Academy in 1997.